



BOROUGH OF JARROW.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR 1937.

P. A. DORMER, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

JARROW-ON-TYNE :
Printed by SMITH BROS. (Hebburn & Jarrow), Ltd.
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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
JARROW,
CO. DURHAM,
JULY, 1938.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Jarrow.

I herewith submit the report of my predecessor, Dr. P. A. Dormer,
on the Health of the Borough for the year 1937.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

R. A. GOOD.

II. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital.

P. A. Dormer, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.,
D.P.H., *U.Dubl.*, L.M. *Rotunda*.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.

Robt. A. Good, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., *N.U.Irl.*

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under Food and Drugs Act, Inspector under Diseases of Animals Acts, and Shops Inspector.

R. C. Thompson, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector,
Cert. S.I.B., D.I.Hy

Sanitary Inspectors.

W. W. Reed, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspector. (Asst. Shops Inspector).

H. E. Williams, Cert. S.I.B.

J. N. Connell, Cert. S.I.B.

Matron of Isolation Hospital.

Miss C. Johnson, State Registered Nurse,
Certified Fever Nurse.

Health Visitors.

Mrs. G. Morris, Cert. Nurse, Cert. Midwife.

Mrs. D. Baty, State Registered Nurse, Cert. Midwife.

Miss V. Parker, Cert. Midwife.

Clerks.

F. Tweedie (Health Department).

Miss I. Besford and Miss N. Boyle (School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare).

III. SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

1. **Area.**—1,985 acres. (Including 260 acres inland water).
2. **Population.** 1931 Census, 32,018.
Registrar General's estimate of the actual resident population of the borough at mid-year 1937—31,210.
3. **Number of inhabited houses, end of 1937, according to the Rate Books**—8,250.
4. **Rateable Value**—£117,984.
5. **Sum represented by a Penny Rate**—£442 9s. 4d.

Social Conditions.—Jarrow is purely industrial in character. The main occupations of the inhabitants were shipbuilding and heavy engineering. Now, however, owing to the closure of so many works, the vast majority of the population is unemployed and dependent on Unemployment Insurance Benefit, Unemployment Assistance Allowance, or Public Assistance, although the unemployment statistics for the year 1937 show some slight improvement.

The table which follows, for which I am indebted to the Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange for Jarrow and Hebburn, shows the average number of unemployed persons registered for work during the past ten years.

Average Number of Unemployed Persons registered for Work.					
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1927.	2,770	56	85	76	2,987
1928.	2,963	72	97	101	3,233
1929.	2,798	231	123	93	3,245
1930.	3,239	193	110	101	3,643
1931.	5,877	255	330	141	6,603
1932.	5,974	256	364	199	6,793
1933.	6,469	192	380	137	7,178
1934.	5,643	147	509	163	6,462
1935.	5,153	141	499	260	6,053
1936.	3,407	100	298	260	4,065
1937.	3,094	115	283	292	3,784
			Total.	Male.	Female.
Live Births —Legitimate....			509	259	250
Illegitimate ...			23	15	8

Birth Rate—The Birth Rate was 17.05 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Still Births —Legitimate	17	8	9
Illegitimate	2	2	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)—34.48.			

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Deaths	462	251	211

A table giving the deaths classified by causes, ages and wards, is given on page 8.

Death Rate—14.80 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Maternal Mortality.

Death from puerperal causes—
(Registrar General's figures)

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	1 ...	1.81
Other puerperal causes	— ...	—
		<hr/> 1.81 <hr/>

The Maternal Mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows:—

	Puerperal		Total.
	Sepsis.	Others.	
Per 1,000 live births ...	0.97	2.26	3.23
Per 1,000 total births ...	0.94	2.17	3.11

Infant Mortality.—Death rate of infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	73.31
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	72.69
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	86.96

It is pleasing to note the marked fall in both the Maternal Mortality and Infant Mortality Rates recorded for the borough in 1937. It is, however, to be remembered that the Birth Rate is the lowest ever recorded in the borough.

A table showing the causes of death in infants under one year, classified under causes, ages and wards is given on page 9. From this it will be seen that 39 children under one year of age died during 1937. The number of infant deaths was 61 in 1935 and 58 in 1936. It will be seen that more than half of the total deaths are classified to three causes, viz., gastro-enteritis, premature birth, and pneumonia. Overcrowding

and poor housing conditions contribute largely to the deaths under all three headings, while malnutrition and ill health in the mothers are contributory causes in those classified as being due to premature birth.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	4
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	33
Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 population	1.06
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	9
Death rate from other forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 population	0.29
Deaths from Cancer	60
Death rate from Cancer per 1,000 population	1.92
Deaths from Pneumonia	38
Death rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 population	1.22

The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Jarrow and some other areas for the year 1937.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population All Causes.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.		Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total deaths under 1 year.
England & Wales ...	14.9	0.60	12.4	5.8	58
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	14.9	0.67	12.5	7.9	62
148 Smaller Towns.. (Estimated Resident Population, 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).	15.3	0.64	11.9	3.2	60
London	13.3	0.54	12.3	12.0	60
Durham County	17.1	*	12.4	6.66	71.0
JARROW M.B.	17.05	0.61	14.80	7.52	73.31

* Figures not available.

TABLE OF CAUSES AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1937.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total all Ages.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages, of Residents whether occurring within or without the district.												Total Deaths whether Residents or Non-Residents in the district.	WARDS.					TOTALS.			
		Under 1 Year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 Years & over.		North.	South.	East.	West.	Grange.	Central	Monkton	Sex.	
																						M.	F.
All Causes	449	37	3	2	2	2	4	5	16	31	22	123	202	6	48	56	70	68	85	69	53	241	208
Certified	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	10	3
Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2
Diphtheria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Influenza	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	8	7	..	3	2	2	4	8	1	2	11	11
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	11	5	9	2	..	5	2	4	5	4	8	5	18	15
Other Tuberculous diseases	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	2	2	1	..	4	5
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Paralysis of the Insane,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabes Dorsalis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	21	34	..	6	4	12	6	15	8	9	33	27
Diabetes	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	4	1	3	5	3	4	7	13
Heart Disease	123	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	30	84	..	11	17	21	19	23	19	13	68	55
Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Circulatory Diseases	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	25	..	5	3	5	6	7	2	2	14	16
Bronchitis	20	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	..	1	2	4	3	2	5	3	14	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	38	8	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	3	2	10	9	..	3	8	6	7	5	6	3	20	18
Other Respiratory diseases	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	2
Peptic Ulcer	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	1
Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Digestive Diseases	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	4	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	2	2	6	4
Puerperal Sepsis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Puerperal Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	19	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	4	2	..	7	3	13	6
Senility	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	4	1	..	1	..	1	3	6
Suicide	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	3	1
Other Violence	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	4	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	1	9	..
Other Defined Causes	27	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	2	9	8	..	6	4	2	4	8	1	2	13	14
Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	462	39	3	2	2	2	4	5	16	32	22	127	208	1	49	57	72	69	87	70	58	251	211

INFANT MORTALITY.—Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age, 1937.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	TOTALS.		WARDS												TOTALS.		Totals.		
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 to 6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total under 1 Year.	North.	South.	East.	West.	Tramway.	Central.	Monkton.	Sex.	
																		M.	F.
All Causes { Certified	12	3	1	1	17	9	6	3	2	37	4	4	7	5	3	9	2	22	15
{ Uncertified	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
Diarrhoea	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	4	1
Gastro-enteritis	5	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Congenital Malformations	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	2
Premature Birth	9	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	2	2	..	4	1	5	4
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Atelectasis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-tuberculous Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1
Convulsions	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	1
Bronchitis	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	..	1	2	2	1	3	1	0	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	10	1	..	..	1	3	3	1	2	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation (overlying) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
TOTALS.....	39	13	3	1	18	10	6	3	2	39	4	4	7	8	3	9	4	24	15

The Registrar General's Short List of Causes of Death for 1937.

Causes of Death.		Male.	Female.	
All Causes		250	212	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers		—	—	
Measles		—	—	
Scarlet Fever		—	—	
Whooping Cough		0	2	
Diphtheria		1	0	
Influenza		11	11	
Encephalitis Lethargica		—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Fever		—	—	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System		18	15	
Other Tuberculous Diseases		4	5	
Syphilis		—	—	
General Paralysis of Insane, tabes dorsalis		2	1	
Cancer, Malignant Disease		33	27	
Diabetes		2	3	
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.		6	13	
Heart Disease		68	53	
Aneurysm		1	—	
Other Circulatory Diseases		14	16	
Bronchitis		14	6	
Pneumonia (all forms)		19	18	
Other Respiratory Diseases		1	2	
Peptic Ulcer		2	—	
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)		3	1	
Appendicitis		—	—	
Cirrhosis of Liver		—	1	
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.		—	2	
Other Digestive Diseases		4	3	
Acute and Chronic Nephritis		5	4	
Puerperal Sepsis		—	1	
Other Puerperal Causes		—	—	
Congenital Debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.		14	6	
Senility		3	6	
Suicide		3	1	
Other Violence		9	1	
Other Defined Diseases		13	14	
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown		—	—	
Deaths of Infants	{	Legitimate	22	15
under 1 year.		Illegitimate	2	—
		Total	24	15

The above list is compiled from deaths which are registered during the year, while the table of general causes of death on page 8 is compiled locally from deaths which actually occur during the year. Further variations between the two tables may be accounted for by the fact that the Registrar General obtains from the certifying medical practitioners extra information regarding certain individual cases.

IV. SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

1. Two changes occurred in the services provided in the area during the year. The horse-drawn ambulance used for the removal of infectious disease cases to the Borough Isolation Hospital was replaced by a motor-driven vehicle; an Ante-Natal Clinic was established as a separate entity. Services under the following heads remained unchanged:—(1) Laboratory Facilities, (2) Nursing in the Home, (3) Hospitals.

An agreement exists between the Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the Town Council, whereby the Corporation pays the hospital £60 per annum (plus the cost of serum for septic cases) for the treatment of abnormal and other maternity cases admitted from the Borough. Under this agreement 16 patients were admitted to hospital during 1937.

2. As a result of the Durham County Council Scheme under the Midwives Act, 1936, for providing an adequate domiciliary Midwifery Service; on the 1st October, 1937, the midwifery service operating in the borough came under the control of the Durham County Council.

An additional Health Visitor was appointed during the year.

Services under the following heads remained unchanged:—(1) Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children, (2) Infant Life Protection, (3) Orthopaedic Treatment.

Maternal Mortality.—All deaths occurring in, or associated with childbirth are investigated by the Medical Officer of Health, who forwards particulars of each case to the Maternal Mortality Committee. One death was investigated during the year.

All cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia are investigated by the Medical Officer of Health or by the Health Visitors.

Artificial Light Clinic.—The work was continued on the lines described in former reports. 64 children under school age were treated. The following table shows the diseases dealt with and the results of the treatment in each case.

Disease	Cured.	Improved.	Unchanged.	Treatment Incomplete.	TOTALS.
Rickets	14	10	—	10	34
Cervical Adenitis	—	1	—	1	2
Pertussis—Convalescent	4	—	—	—	4
Scarlet Fever—Convalescent ...	—	—	—	—	—
Osteitis	—	—	—	1	1
Malnutrition	13	6	—	2	21
Nervous Debility	—	2	—	—	2
TOTALS	31	19	—	14	64

Summary.

No. of sessions	80
No. of attendances	470
Children treated (under 5 years)	64

V. SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.—Jarrow's water supply is controlled by a private undertaking—the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company—and the supply is satisfactory in both quantity and quality, there being a piped supply to practically all premises in the District. There have been no alterations in the sources of supply and the only extension of mains has been to meet the needs of the housing estates developing on the outskirts of the Borough.

The Ministry of Health recently issued to Local Authorities and Water Undertakings a circular dealing with water supplies with special attention to contamination. In view of this the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company issued the following statement which outlines the action taken to prevent any form of contamination and gives details of the bacteriological control of the water supply.

“The water supplied by the Company is pumped from 12 deep wells (average depth 400 feet) in the magnesian limestone and both chemically and bacteriologically is one of the purest waters in the country.

“Bacteriological examinations extending over a period of 30 years in the Company’s own laboratories have been uniformly good, with no tendency whatsoever to fluctuation in the composition or bacterial content of the water.

“The wells at each pumping station are lined with brickwork or cast iron wherever necessary to exclude surface water, and the water is pumped into service reservoirs in most cases before delivery into the mains.

“The Company has on its technical staff a full time qualified analytical chemist and bacteriologist, who examines bacteriologically the water from each well and reservoir monthly and the town supply, as represented by tap samples, weekly. In all, some 300 samples per annum are examined bacteriologically, using the methods adopted by the Metropolitan Water Board and advocated by the Ministry of Health as given in Public Health Report No. 71 on “Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies.”

“The strictest instructions as regard personal habits are issued to all the Company’s men who may be engaged in any kind of work in the wells, to ensure that no risk of contamination of the water supply occurs, and whenever such work is proceeding bacteriological tests are carried out more frequently.

“The areas surrounding the various wells are under constant inspection and any remotely possible cause of pollution is investigated.

“The Sunderland and South Shields Water Company are ready at any time to give the local authorities or Medical Officers of Health any information regarding the water they supply.

“The co-operation and effective collaboration referred to in the circular of the Ministry of Health is already in existence with the County Borough of Sunderland and their Medical Officer of Health is supplied each month with a report on the bacteriological examinations made of the water from the various sources of supply. Should these reports at any time indicate that there is any danger of contamination of the water supply the Water Company is prepared to consider what steps may be necessary, in consultation with the Medical Officers concerned, effectually to safeguard the purity of the supply.”

With reference to the last paragraph above, the Company have also agreed to transmit to this Department a copy of the monthly reports on the bacteriological examinations made of the water supply. As a routine measure this Department has also commenced to take periodically in the Borough tap samples of the town’s supply for bacteriological

examination. No samples were submitted for chemical or bacteriological examination in 1937.

Drainage and Sewerage.—In view of the development of the Council's Housing Estate at Low Simonside it became necessary to consider the laying of a new outfall sewer to deal with the sewerage of that part of the town, and after the Borough Engineer had drawn up plans, specifications and estimates, etc., the Council applied to the Minister of Health for sanction to borrow £7,150 as the cost of construction. A Local Inquiry was held in October and authority to proceed with the scheme was obtained later and the work commenced in the early part of 1938. The effluent from this sewer will be discharged into the tidal waters of the River Don.

During the year agreements were made between the Boldon Urban District Council and Jarrow Council for the joint use of certain sewers, and between the Hebburn Urban District Council and Jarrow Council for the reception of sewage from houses and works from Hebburn sewers into Jarrow sewers.

Alteration to sewers were necessary in two instances as a result of the owners of new works wishing to discharge the effluent and sewage from the works into the Corporation sewers.

Complaints were investigated during the year regarding a nuisance being created by the discharge from Coke Works into the Council sewers of trade effluent in an unsatisfactory condition. The effluent was not being properly cooled or treated before discharge into the sewers, but the management took steps to remedy this.

There is no preliminary treatment of the town's sewage before being discharged into either the River Tyne or into the River Don which eventually enters the Tyne.

Rivers and Streams.—As mentioned above the sewage of the town enters the River Tyne and the River Don without any treatment. No action has yet been taken to check this pollution, but the whole question of the pollution of the tidal waters of the River Tyne continues to receive the joint attention of the various riparian authorities.

Closet Accommodation.—The Borough is served almost entirely by a water carriage system. There were approximately 7,711 water closets and 22 ash closets in the district at the end of 1937. No conversions to the water carriage system were made during the year, and the ash closets remaining are mostly situated on farms or small holdings away from closely-built areas.

Public Cleansing.—This work is controlled by the Borough Engineer. Household refuse is collected weekly and trade refuse two or three times per week as necessary. Horse drawn collection vehicles are used. The refuse is, at present, disposed of by a system of controlled tipping on land which the Council have acquired and which is suitable for the purpose. A large portion of the trade refuse unsuitable for tipping is destroyed in the Council's Destructor. There were no further extensions or improvements in public cleansing during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area—The Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935. Para. 27. (18).

Report by Mr. R. C. Thompson, Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

	Number of informal written Notices by Inspector.		Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.		Number of Nuisances abated after notice.
Dwelling-houses and Schools—					
Foul Conditions	10	...	1	...	8
Structural Defects	411	...	69	...	441
Overcrowding	—	...	—	...	—
Lodging-houses	8	...	—	...	8
Dairies and Milkshops	—	...	—	...	—
Cowsheds	18	...	—	...	18
Bakehouses	—	...	—	...	—
Slaughter-houses	14	...	—	...	14
Ashpits and Privies	—	...	—	...	—
Deposits of refuse and manure	8	...	—	...	6
Waterclosets	55	...	6	...	55
Defective Yard Paving	3	...	1	...	6
House Drainage—					
Defective Traps	—	...	—	...	1
No Disconnection from Sewers	—	...	—	...	—
Other Faults	17	...	—	...	16
Water Supply	2	...	—	...	5
Pigsties	—	...	—	...	1
Animals Improperly Kept	—	...	—	...	—
Offensive Trades	2	...	—	...	2
Smoke Nuisances	13	...	2	...	13
Other Nuisances	5	...	—	...	4
Totals	566	...	79	...	598

Water, Food and Drugs.

Samples of water taken for analysis	nil.
Samples condemned as unfit for use	nil.
Seizures of unwholesome food	nil.
Convictions for exposing or selling unwholesome food	nil.
Samples of Food & Drugs taken for analysis	82
Samples of Food & Drugs found adulterated	5

The follow table shows in detail the inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1937:—

Nature of visit or inspection.	Total inspections.
General Sanitation, etc.	
Water supply	5
Drainage	24
Stables and Piggeries	20
Offensive Trades	16
Fried Fish Shops	32
Common Lodging Houses	43
Tents, Vans and Sheds	16
Factories	3
Workshops	4
Workplaces	2
Bakehouses	25
Public Conveniences	1
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	4
Refuse Collection	1
Refuse Disposal	8
Rats and Mice	16
Shops	23
Shops Act, 1934	128
Revisits do.	209
Servants Registries	3
Air Raid Precautions	12
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	134
Housing.	
Under Public Health Acts—	
No. of houses inspected	320
Visits paid to above houses	440
Under Housing Acts—	
No. of houses inspected	754
Visits paid to above houses	838
Overcrowding—	
No. of houses inspected	487
Visits paid to above houses	348

Vermious Premises —	
Visits paid to above houses	4
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	234

Infectious Diseases.

Inquiries in cases of Infectious Diseases	57
Visits re disinfection	59
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	20

Meat and Food Inspection.

Visits to slaughterhouses	509
Visits to shops	15
Visits to other premises	8
Visits to butchers	10
Visits to grocers	1
Visits to cowsheds	24
Visits to dairies and milkshops	111
Visits in connection with Sampling—	
Milk—bacteriological	27
Milk—tubercle bacilli	19
Food and Drug samples	118
Miscellaneous Food Visits	5
Visits re suspected food poisoning	2
	<hr/>
Total ...	5,139

Premises and Persons controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

Offensive Trades.

No. of Fish Friers' Premises registered	18
No. of Fish Friers' Premises removed from register during the year	1
No. of Marine Store Dealers registered	1
Total No. of visits paid to these premises during the year	48

Slaughterhouses.—There are eight premises in the Borough used as slaughterhouses and all are licensed annually. Seven are in regular use and are inspected at least once per week.

Common Lodging Houses.—Of the four Common Lodging Houses registered, one was removed from the Register during the year; the Keeper gave up the business and the premises were closed.

The remaining three houses are included in a Clearance Area under the Housing Act, the Compulsory Purchase Order for which has recently been confirmed by the Minister of Health, and they will be demolished when the area is cleared in the near future.

Forty-three visits were paid to these premises during the year. ,

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—One licence was granted during the year, allowing the occupation of a tent in the grounds of one of the farms in the Borough, in accordance with Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

As usual, the Travelling Showmen again brought their caravans to the district known as the Pit Heap for the winter months. There is still no special provision made for sanitary conveniences for this class of people.

Sixteen visits were made during the year in this branch of work.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911—1928.

Complaint was received, following the fumigation with sulphur of three bedrooms in a dwellinghouse and also the use of disinfectant, that a foul smell had developed in all the bedding. One pillow was sent to the Public Analyst who reported:—

“The flock was examined for the presence of soluble Chlorides, to see whether it complied with the requirements of the Rag Flock Act, 1912, for cleanliness, i.e., freedom from urinous contamination.

“Under the conditions of the test set forth in the Act, the flock taken from the pillow in immediate contact with the cover gave 395 parts per 100,000 of soluble Chlorine, whereas clean flock, according to this Act, should give no more than 30 parts per 100,000, the inference being that the flock had been at some time impregnated with urine, and, if so, the cover must also have been saturated with urine; further tests demonstrated the presence of ammonia in both cover and flock, and this is a constituent of urine, which is a fluid of a highly complicated nature, containing both organic and mineral compounds which, in conjunction with Carbolic Acid or Cresol and Sulphur Dioxide, might be expected to produce very unpleasant odours.

“Experiments have been made, first by heating solutions of Phenol (Carbolic Acid) and Lysol with Sulphur Dioxide; the result was the production of odours somewhat similar to that given by the pillow.

“Further tests made by adding a solution of Carbolic Acid and Sulphur Dioxide to urine afforded a close reproduction of the unpleasant odour given off by the pillow.

"I have no hesitation in saying that the odour of which complaint is made is due in part to the fact that the pillow has been at some time permeated with urine; that it has been treated with some form of carbolic disinfectant, and that the fumigation with sulphur candles has produced Sulphur Dioxide resulting in the formation of compounds responsible for the foul odour, but this has nothing to do with the sulphur candles or blocks as such—it is owing to the previous condition of the pillow so far as the Sulphur Dioxide has contributed to the foul smell."

Later, three samples of flock, one from each bed, and one bed ticking (cover) were sent to the Analyst. He reported as follows:—

"I have now concluded tests on 3 samples of flock and 1 bed ticking. In none of these was there any foul or objectionable odour detectable, but in all four specimens the presence of sulphur Dioxide was established.

"In each case a quantitative determination of the Chlorine present in the form of Chlorides was made, with the following results:—

	Soluble Chlorine in parts per 100,000.
Flock No. 1	348
Flock No. 2	220
Flock No. 3	332
Bed ticking	36

"Judging these results by the limit of 30 parts per 100,000 for Soluble Chlorine as set forth in the Rag Flock Act, 1912, as a basis for cleanliness, it will be seen that none of the three samples of Flock complied with the requirement under the Act, but that the Bed Ticking could be regarded as satisfactorily clean.

"Qualitative tests were also made to see whether there was either Ammonia, or compounds of Ammonia, present in these specimens, and in each case positive results for the presence of Ammonia were obtained.

"The conclusion at which I have arrived is that all the samples of Flock were not of satisfactory cleanliness, but that the Bed Ticking was free from anything which could be regarded as objectionable; in no case was there any indication that Phenoid preparations had been used.

"It would appear from my investigation that the foul odour emitted from the Pillow previously examined was largely due to the fact that some type of Carbolic Disinfectant had been used."

From these reports of the Public Analyst it will be seen that the objectionable odour of which complaint was received was due to the unsatisfactory state of cleanliness of the flock used in the beds and pillows in combination with the use of sulphur and disinfectant, but that these materials, which were supplied by the local authority, could not alone be held responsible. The bedding affected was destroyed later and the Council compensated the owner.

Shops Act, 1934.

The following details show the action taking during the year under the provisions of Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to the ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, etc.:—

No. of shops inspected	104
No. of re-inspections	209
No. of notices served	52
No. of notices complied with	14

Defects remedied under the Act during the year:—

Ventilation	1
Temperature	10
Sanitary conveniences	15
Lighting	1
Washing facilities	14
Facilities for meals	2

Smoke Abatement.—During the year numerous complaints were received from residents on the Council's Housing Estate and elsewhere that a nuisance was being created by the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke and fumes from coke works which had been recently erected outside the Borough boundary. The Council approached the management of the works on the matter and later the management consulted the firm of contractors who erected the plant with a view to taking such measures as were necessary to remove as far as possible the cause of complaint.

This was the only instance during the year where action was necessary with a view to the abatement of smoke nuisances, there being few industries within the Borough to cause much atmospheric pollution.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—The Corporation owns a swimming bath situated in Walter Street, Jarrow. It is kept in a fairly satisfactory condition, the water being changed twice weekly and the bath cleaned down, but there is no filtration or purification plant to ensure that the water is maintained at a satisfactory standard of purity.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—The following is a summary of the action taken during the year for the eradication of bed bugs:—

1. No. of Council houses found to be infested by bed bugs 2
 No. of Council houses disinfested 2
 No. of other houses found to be infested 108
 No. of other houses disinfested 108
2. The method employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs is by sulphur fumigation.
3. To ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses, the furniture and effects of all tenants displaced from Clearance Areas or Individual Unfit Houses and who are rehoused by the Council, are fumigated prior to the tenants taking over Council Houses. The belongings are loaded into removal vans, subjected to fumigation by hydrogen cyanide gas for the necessary time to ensure the destruction of vermin, and then delivered after being aired sufficiently to the Council Houses which have been allocated to the tenants. This procedure also applies to tenants taking aged persons houses.
4. The fumigation of the belongings of tenants with hydrogen cyanide gas prior to removal to Council houses is carried out by a firm of contractors with whom the Council have an agreement. The contractors carry out the loading, fumigation and delivery above mentioned and accept entire responsibility for the work. During 1937 the furniture and effects of 89 households were disinfested under this contract.

Disinfestation of Council houses which are found to be infested by bed bugs is carried out by the local authority, sulphur fumigation being the method employed.

The work of disinfestation of other houses is not carried out by the local authority or by contract; sulphur candles are supplied free to tenants who carry out the fumigation and advice given to prevent further infestation.

Schools.—The sanitary condition and water supply of the schools in the area are fairly satisfactory. No Public Elementary School was closed during the year to prevent the spread of infectious disease. School children who are contacts with cases of infectious diseases are excluded from school for the necessary period and notices of exclusion are sent to the Head Teachers and the School Attendance Officers.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**(1) Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	6	1	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	26	1	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises).	3	2	—
Total	35	4	—

(2) Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total.....	5	5	—	—

There are no outworkers' premises in the Borough.

VI. SECTION D.

Housing.**Housing Act, 1936, Part III.—Clearance Areas.**

Details are given below of the progress made during the year under the Council's slum clearance programme, and some details of the various clearance areas are also given.

The following summary of the work accomplished to date under the Housing Act is of interest:—

No. of houses demolished (or vacated and awaiting demolition) in Clearance Areas under confirmed Clearance Orders	612
No. of families displaced	577
No. of persons displaced	2,218
No. of houses in Clearance Areas in respect of which the Clearance Orders have been confirmed but the properties have not yet been vacated	282
No. of families to be displaced	249
No. of persons to be displaced	883
No. of houses in areas represented to be dealt with as Clearance Areas	405
No. of families who will be displaced	356
No. of persons who will be displaced	1,265

In addition to the above a further 100 individually unfit houses, occupied by 79 families (312 persons), have been dealt with under Part II of the Act and either demolished, closed, or altered and repaired.

Therefore approximately 1,399 houses, mostly tenements, have been or are being dealt with, affecting 1,261 families or a total of 4,678 persons, the majority of whom have been or will be rehoused by the Corporation.

North Ward No. 2 Clearance Area.—The properties included in this Area, which affected 151 separate families (597 persons) who were rehoused in 1936, were finally demolished in 1937.

West Ward Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Clearance Areas.—These three Clearance Areas affected 60 separate families (209 persons) living in 58 tenements consisting of a total of 130 rooms.

A Public Inquiry into the Council's application for confirmation of the Clearance Orders was held by the Ministry of Health on 2nd

September, 1936, and the Orders were confirmed by the Minister of Health in December, 1936. The tenants were rehoused by the local authority in March, 1937, and the properties were demolished later in the year.

Central Ward No. 1 Clearance Area.—This area affected 26 separate families (a total of 90 persons) occupying 26 cottages consisting of 54 dwelling rooms.

The Clearance Order relating to this area was confirmed by the Minister of Health in December, 1936, after a Public Inquiry into the Council's application for confirmation of the Order had been held on 2nd September, 1936. The tenants were rehoused by the Corporation in March, 1937, but the properties were not demolished by the end of the year, the local authority negotiating for the purchase of the land.

East Ward No. 1 Clearance Area.—This area consisted of 24 cottages, each of three rooms, housing 24 separate families, a total of 96 persons.

The area was declared to be a Clearance Area by the Council on 19th January, 1937, and a Clearance Order was submitted to the Minister of Health for confirmation, resulting in a Public Inquiry being held on 29th June, 1937. In November, 1937, the Council's Clearance Order was confirmed by the Minister. The rehousing of the tenants from the area by the local authority did not take place until March, 1938.

East Ward No. 2 Clearance Area.—This area affected 54 separate families (a total of 206 persons) living in 57 houses consisting of a total of 113 rooms.

This area was also declared to be a Clearance Area by the Council on 19th January, 1937, and a Clearance Order was submitted to the Minister of Health for confirmation. The Public Inquiry was held 29th June, 1937, and in November, 1937, the Order was confirmed by the Minister. The tenants were rehoused by the Corporation in February, 1938.

North Ward No. 5 Clearance Order.—The Clearance Order in respect of this area as confirmed by the Minister of Health affected 70 separate families, a total of 293 persons and consisted of 84 houses, 2 shops and houses combined and 12 lock-up shops, a total of 186 dwelling rooms.

The area was declared to be a Clearance Area by the Council on 19th January, 1937, and the Clearance Order was submitted to the Minister of Health for confirmation resulting in a Public Inquiry being held on 29th June, 1937. In November, 1937, the Minister confirmed the Order with certain modifications, viz., the following premises were

excluded from the Clearance Order and from the Clearance Area—one house, two shop premises, three shops combined with dwelling houses (one of these being excluded provided the premises are not in future used for human habitation) and one workshop. The Minister also instructed payments to be made by the local authority to the owners under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of three houses as being "well maintained houses" within the meaning of that Section.

The rehousing of the tenants by the Corporation commenced in April, 1938.

Hedworth Cottages Clearance Area.—This Area consisted of three cottages, each of two rooms, occupied by two families (seven persons).

This area was declared to be a Clearance Area by the Council in March, 1937, was inspected by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health in June, 1937, and the Clearance Order was confirmed by the Minister in November, 1937. The Corporation rehoused the tenants in January, 1938.

Paper Mill Cottages Clearance Area.—This area consisted of 6 houses, made up of a total of 19 dwelling rooms, occupied by 6 families, a total of 19 persons.

The Area was inspected and represented as a Clearance Area in April, 1937, the Council declared the area to be a Clearance Area in June, 1937, the area was inspected by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health in October, 1937, and in November the Clearance Order was confirmed by the Minister of Health. The tenants were rehoused by the Corporation in January, 1938.

Central Ward No. 2 Clearance Area.—This area is the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order, it being the intention of the Corporation to clear and re-develop the area, 249 families are affected or a total of 883 persons. The area consists of 281 houses, 19 shops (2 with bakeries attached), 1 off-licence premises, 5 common lodging houses, 1 club, 1 holding of store rooms, and 1 stable, the total number of dwelling rooms in the area being 613.

The detailed inspection of the properties in the area was carried out during the year and the area was represented to the Council as a Clearance Area by the Medical Officer of Health on 14th September, 1937. The Council formally declared the area to be a Clearance Area to be dealt with under a Compulsory Purchase Order and in February, 1938, a Public Inquiry was conducted by the Ministry of Health to consider the Council's application for confirmation of the Order. Further action took place in 1938.

North Ward No. 6 Clearance Area.—The detailed inspection of the properties in this area was carried out towards the end of 1937 and the

beginning of 1938, and the area was represented by the Medical Officer of Health as a Clearance Area—further progress being made in 1938.

The area affects 246 families, a total of 862 persons, and the properties included are 266 houses, 5 shops and houses combined, and 8 lock-up shops, the total number of dwelling rooms being 595.

North Ward No. 7 Clearance Area.—This area consists of three houses (7 rooms) occupied by three families (7 persons), and was inspected and represented as a Clearance Area at the same time as North Ward No. 6 Area—further progress being made in 1938.

Housing Act, 1936—Part II. Section 11.

In 1936 Demolition Orders were made by the Council in respect of three houses each of two flats and two houses each of four tenements after rejecting the owners proposals to alter the properties as being unsatisfactory. The owners successfully appealed against the Demolition Orders to the County Court and six months were allowed in which to carry out the proposed alterations and works. The Corporation rehoused the tenants displaced, the properties were altered and repaired in accordance with the proposals accepted by the Court and the houses were re-occupied in March, 1937.

One cottage, represented as unfit for human habitation under this Section was the subject of an undertaking by the owners that it would not be re-let until made fit for habitation in accordance with plans and specifications submitted to and accepted by the Council. This work was not, however, carried out and the property remained vacant at the end of the year.

Ten tenements were represented as unfit for human habitation and the owners undertook not to re-let the houses until made fit in accordance with plans of alterations submitted to and approved by the Council. The tenants displaced were rehoused by the Council, but the alterations to the property had not been commenced by the end of the year.

One house with shop attached was represented as unfit in a similar manner, the owners submitted plans of alterations which were accepted by the Council and the work was in progress at the end of the year.

The Council approved plans at the end of the year for the alteration of six flats into three self-contained houses after the property had been represented as unfit under this Section—further progress taking place in 1938

Housing Act, 1936—Part IV. Overcrowding.

The 1st July, 1937, was the date “appointed” by the Minister of Health after which overcrowding in certain circumstances will be a punishable offence. Briefly, where a house is overcrowded within the

meaning of the Act, the occupier is protected if he was in occupation on the above date, unless he refuses an offer of suitable alternative accommodation. An offence is committed where a house is let after the above date in circumstances which cause the house to be overcrowded. No new cases of overcrowding were reported or detected during the year.

As reported last year, the overcrowding survey carried out in Jarrow in 1936 revealed that of 7,724 dwelling houses inspected, 1,350 were found to be overcrowded. In other words, 1,350, or 17.4% of the families were living under overcrowded conditions, the number of "persons" in such families being 6,664. (In determining the number of persons for the purposes of this Section, a child under one year is not counted and a child one to ten years is counted as half an adult).

The Council's proposals to remedy overcrowding which were submitted to the Minister of Health included the erection of 387 additional houses specifically to rehouse certain overcrowded families. However, owing to the Council's slum clearance programme not yet being complete, there are still a number of clearance areas to be dealt with, these proposals have not yet been put into effect. It should be remembered, however, that slum clearance operations have resulted in the reduction of a certain amount of overcrowding. During 1937, 54 cases of overcrowding were relieved as a result of action in connection with clearance areas and in dealing with individual unfit houses under Part II. of the Act. The number of "persons" concerned in these cases totalled 235. Forty-five of the cases, 196 "persons," were included in the overcrowding survey. Thus the number of overcrowded families has been reduced from 1,350 to 1,305 and the number of persons concerned from 6,664 to 6,468. Further reductions in the amount of overcrowding may be expected when the families in the clearance areas at present under consideration are eventually rehoused.

Thus while there has been a reduction in overcrowding as a result of operations under Parts II. and III. of the Act, there has been no specific action under Part IV. to abate overcrowding.

During the year, as routine work under this part of the Act, 445 houses were measured to ascertain the "Permitted number of persons" allowed to occupy the dwelling houses without causing overcrowding and 97 certificates were issued to owners giving the "permitted numbers" in respect of 4,328 houses. It is compulsory for landlords to insert an entry of the "permitted numbers" in the rent book of each house, together with a summary of the overcrowding provisions of the Act.

Housing Statistics for 1937.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	527
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2,352
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	65
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	345
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	316
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	211

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	161
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	26
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) by owners	44
(b) By local authority in default of owners	1

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	25
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	33
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—

C.—Proceedings under section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	7

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

VII. SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The following licences were in operation in 1937:—

Licences to sell “Tuberculin Tested” Milk under Dealer’s Retailing Licences	2
Licences to carry on the process of “Pasteurising” Milk	1
Licences to sell “Pasteurised” Milk	1
Licences to produce “Accredited” Milk	1

(granted by Durham County Council).

The Special Designations Order specifies the standards with which the various grades of milk must comply, and the following table shows the number of samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for bacteriological and biological examination, and the results obtained.

Designation.	No. of Samples Submitted.	Type of Examination							
		Methylene Blue Test.		Coliform Test		Plate Count Test.		Examination for Tubercle Bacilli.	
		Passed.	Failed.	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed.	Neg.	Pos.
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Accredited Milk ...	39	5	—	19	20	—	—	38	1
Pasteurised Milk ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Total No. of samples submitted ...	42	5	—	19	21	2	—	41	1

Samples of ordinary (i.e. ungraded and untreated) milk, for which there is no prescribed bacterial standard, are submitted for examination as samples of accredited milk in order that a comparison may be drawn with the Accredited Standard which may be regarded as the minimum desirable. The 39 samples in the above table, submitted as samples of accredited milk, are all samples of ordinary milk and approximately half reached the required bacterial standard of accredited milk.

Where the samples failed to comply with the Accredited Standard, the matter was taken up with the retailer and the producer to improve the quality of the milk by obtaining improvements in production, particularly cleanliness. Where the source of production was in another area, the results of the examinations were communicated to the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned and his co-operation obtained in an effort to improve the quality of the supply.

Thus it will be seen that efforts are directed to raise the standard of ordinary milk consumed in the town to the bacterial standard of accredited milk.

Where samples of other grades of milk do not comply with the standards required by the Order, the matter is taken up with the retailer, and the producer and also the appropriate licensing authority with a view to ensuring that all graded milks sold comply with the necessary standards.

There is one establishment licensed to carry on the process of pasteurising milk and the premises have been visited frequently and the recording charts examined. Two samples of the pasteurised milk were submitted for examination and complied with the standard specified in the Order.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The following are details of persons registered under this Order :

No. of Cowkeepers	9
No. of Dairies	18
No. of Wholesale and Retail Purveyors	123

Of the retail purveyors registered, approximately 84 are registered for the sale of bottled milk only, i.e., the milk is sold only in the closed and unopened bottles in which it is delivered to the premises. This applies to the majority of small general dealer's shops in which open milk could not be sold without risk of contamination.

All the premises registered have been visited during the year to ensure that the conditions under which milk is sold are satisfactory and registrations amended where necessary.

The nine dairy farms in the Borough have also been visited frequently. Visits are often made in conjunction with the Veterinary Officer of Durham County Council when routine inspections are being carried out, and this co-operation has been effective in securing some improvements at the farms.

One farm is licensed for the production of Accredited Milk. Alterations to the byre at one farm were carried out during the year and the farm was registered. Negotiations are in progress to obtain improvements to the byres and the provision of new dairies, etc., at four other farms.

The following is a report by the Veterinary Officer of Durham County Council upon inspections carried out under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, in the Borough during the year:—

- (1) No. of visits to cowkeepers—20.
- (2) No. of cows examined—202.
- (3) General condition and type of cows—Fair.
- (4) General cleanliness of cows—Fair to good.
- (5) General conditions of sanitation—Satisfactory.
- (6) Chief methods of milk disposal—Retail and Wholesale.
- (7) No. of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order:—

(a) Tuberculosis of the udder or giving T.B. milk	3
(b) Other forms of Tuberculosis	3
Total ...	6
- (8) No. of cases of diseases other than Tuberculosis—5.

General Observations.—The general hygienic standard in the byres and dairies in this district is satisfactory, and a fairly good class of

dairy cow is kept. Six cows were found to be suffering from clinical tuberculosis.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

The following return shows the number of samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Total No. of samples submitted for examination.	No. of samples in which tubercle bacilli were found.	No. of samples free from tubercle bacilli.
42	1	41

The sample of milk which was found to contain tubercle bacilli was from a farm within the Borough. The cattle on the farm were examined by the County Veterinary Officer and one cow was suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis. The diagnosis was confirmed by the microscopic examination of samples of milk and sputum. The cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 and the post-mortem examination showed advanced tuberculosis. (See also action under Tuberculosis Order, 1925, in report on administration of Diseases of Animals Acts).

Results of the Examination of Milk Samples for Tubercle Bacilli since 1925.

Year.	No. of samples taken.	No. of samples in which tubercle bacilli were found.
1925.	4.	1.
1926.	5.	nil.
1927.	5.	nil.
1928.	8.	nil.
1929.	12.	nil.
1930.	30.	2.
1931.	19.	nil.
1932.	32.	2.
1933.	20.	nil.
1934.	12.	nil.
1935.	20.	3.
1936.	20.	4.
1937.	42.	1.

Meat and Other Foods.

The Public Health (Meat Regulations), 1924.

Inspection of Meat and Slaughterhouses.

Slaughtering is at present carried on in eight private slaughterhouses in the Borough, weekly slaughtering being the practice in seven of them, and all are inspected at least once per week. The times of slaughtering are fairly consistent so that regular routine inspection is

possible. The amount of slaughtering done is comparatively small and as all animals are prime young stock the amount of meat condemned is not large.

The following were inspected at the time of or after slaughter in the Borough during the year:—

Cattle	83
Calves	82
Sheep and Lambs	960
Pigs	471

The following carcasses and organs were condemned, surrendered and destroyed for the cause stated:—

Beasts—

Heads	...	...	1	Tuberculosis.
Pairs of lungs	...	...	1	do.

Pigs—

Carcasses & organs	...	2	do.
Heads	...	18	do.
Mesenteries	...	16	do.
Pairs of lungs	...	1	do.
Livers	...	1	do.

Other Diseases.

Beasts—

Livers	...	1	Cirrhosis.
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Pigs—

Pairs of lungs	...	9	Pleurisy.
Pairs of lungs	...	1	Pneumonia.
Pairs of lungs	...	1	Hydatid cysts.
Hearts	...	3	Pericarditis.
Hearts	...	1	Hydatid cysts.
Livers	...	1	Hepatitis.
Livers	...	1	Hydatid cysts.

The following table gives some comparative statistics of animals slaughtered and diseases found.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	83	nil	82	960	418
Number inspected	83	nil	82	960	471 *
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned ...	nil	nil	nil	nil.	nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	nil.	nil	nil.	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis..	1.2%	nil.	nil.	nil	2.3%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned ...	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	nil.	nil.	nil.	25
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.4%	nil.	nil	nil.	5.3%

* (NOTE.—This figure includes pigs slaughtered outside the Borough for sale by local butchers.)

From this table it will be seen that it is the practice to carry out post-mortem inspection of all animals killed in the Borough, but ante-mortem inspection is not practicable.

There is no meat marking scheme under Part III. of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations in force.

Inspection of Shops, Stalls, etc.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations specify rules relating to cleanliness, etc., to be observed in all shops where meat is sold and inspections are made to detect any offences. In addition inspections are made under the Shops Act, 1934, to enforce improvements in such matters as sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, etc.

There are no meat stalls in the Borough.

Supplies of imported and English meat for local butchers and retail purveyors are transported from wholesale firms in Newcastle in motor vehicles and inspections are made to see that adequate protective coverings are used.

Inspection of Food Preparing Places.

Regular inspections of places where food is prepared are also made to detect any undesirable conditions. Over 30 visits were made during the year to fish frier's premises and 25 visits were made to bakehouses,

including domestic bakeries. In addition, while inspections are being made of butchers' premises, attention is paid to the conditions under which "smalls" are prepared.

Other Foods Condemned during the year.

The following were condemned and destroyed:

32 forequarters of bacon—564 lbs.—unsound.

18 tins of pears—blown.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

No. of Slaughtermen licensed under the above Act ... 18

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The following samples were purchased for analysis under the above Act, and submitted to the Public Analyst:—

	No. of Formal Samples.	No. of Informal Samples.	Total.
Milk (including 6 sterilized milks)	29	2	31
Milk, condensed full cream sweetened	—	1	1
Milk, condensed full cream unsweetened	—	1	1
Milk, condensed machine skimmed sweetened	—	1	1
Milk, dried full cream	—	6	6
Almonds, ground	1	—	1
Butter	8	—	8
Coffee	2	1	3
Chocolate wafers	1	—	1
Cream, tinned	—	1	1
Flour, self-raising	—	1	1
Green ginger wine essence	—	1	1
Glycerine, lemon & ipec. mixture	—	1	1
Lard	4	—	4
Lard compound	1	—	1
Mint, dried	1	—	1
Pepper	5	—	5
Rice, ground	1	—	1
Sausage	4	—	4
Suet, shredded beef	1	1	2
Spice, mixed	—	1	1
Treacle, black	—	1	1
Table jelly, raspberry	—	1	1
Thyme	1	—	1
Tripe	1	—	1
Yeast	2	—	2
	62	20	82
	—	—	—

77 Samples proved to be of genuine quality.

5 Samples were found to be below standard—(four being formal samples and one an informal sample).

The following are details of the five samples which were certified by the the Public Analyst to be below the standards required and therefore not of genuine quality and also of the action taken:—

- 2 formal samples of milk were found to be below standard in milk fat, containing 2.95% and 2.80% respectively, as against the minimum of 3.00% prescribed by the Milk Regulations, 1901. The vendors in each case were warned by letter by the Town Clerk.
- 1 formal sample of Thyme was found to contain an excessive amount of acid insoluble ash (i.e. sand), 6.95% being present as against the standard adopted by the British Pharmaceutical Codex allowing a maximum of 4.00%. At the request of the Public Analyst six further samples of thyme were obtained for analysis (in January, 1938), as the Analyst wished to discover the average quality of the thyme generally sold. All six samples were found on analysis to contain less acid insoluble ash than the maximum adopted by the Codex, the amounts present varying from 1.35% to 3.65%, and showing that the 6.95% present in the original sample was excessive. The vendor was prosecuted (in January, 1938), and the case was dismissed with a caution on payment of costs. A warranty was submitted by the vendor that the thyme was guaranteed by the firm by whom it was prepared and packed, but was received too late to be admitted as a defence.
- 1 informal sample of dried full cream milk was found to be below standard in milk fat—for further details see remarks under the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations.
- 1 formal sample of sausage was found to contain an excessive amount of preservative—for further details see remarks under Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

The Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

No action was taken under this Act during the year.

The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

The three samples of condensed milks, submitted for analysis under the Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, also complied with the requirements of these Regulations.

The Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Six samples of full cream dried milk were submitted for analysis and five satisfied the requirements of these Regulations. One sample

was found to be slightly below standard in milk fat, containing 25.43% against a minimum of 26% allowed by the Regulations. The vendors withdrew the consignment of Dried Milk from sale and also took the matter up with the manufacturers.

The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

All the samples of food submitted for analysis complied with these Regulations except the following:—

One sample of sausage was found to contain sulphur dioxide as a preservative to the extent of 1,200 part per million—450 parts being the maximum allowed by these Regulations—and in addition the presence of preservatives was not declared at the time of sale as required by the Regulations. Proceedings, however, could not be taken against the vendor as the Food and Drugs Act does not allow the institution of proceedings after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of purchase. The vendor was therefore warned by the Town Clerk by letter and a check sample taken later proved to be of genuine quality.

Other Action under Preservatives Regulations.

Another sample of sausage was found to contain sulphur dioxide to the extent of 199 parts per million, but as this amount is within the prescribed limits and as the presence of preservative was declared by means of a label at the time of sale no offence was committed against the Preservatives Regulations.

As a result of information received from the Customs and Excise Authorities that a sample of imported chocolate biscuits had been found to contain boric acid as a preservative in contravention of the Preservatives Regulations, a sample was taken of that part of the consignment which reached the Borough and was submitted to the Public Analyst. The Analyst, however, certified that the sample afforded a mere trace of boric acid and he was of the opinion that the sample could only be regarded as being of genuine quality.

Shell-fish (Molluscan).

Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934.

Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act, 1932.

There are no shell-fish beds or “layings” of any kind within the Borough. Local fishmongers usually obtain the supplies of shell-fish they require from the wholesale fish markets at North Shields.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

Chemical examination of food is undertaken by the Public Analyst, C. J. H. Stock, Esq., B.Sc., F.I.C., of Darlington.

Biological and Bacteriological examinations are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

VIII. SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

A table giving particulars of the notifications of infectious diseases classified by months and wards is given on page 40. As for many years past, notifications of pneumonia form a large proportion of those received.

The average period of stay in hospital of the scarlet fever patients was 26.50 days. No return case occurred. One case of scarlet fever was isolated at home.

A supply of diphtheria anti-toxin is kept at the Health Department for use by private practitioners for patients resident in the Borough. 40,000 Units were given out during the year.

Pathological and bacteriological specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The results during 1937 were as follows:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Tuberculosis	15	54	69
Diphtheria	10	57	67
Lots of infectious bedding disinfected or destroyed			18
Houses disinfected after infectious disease			52

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, JARROW.

Annual Report, 1937.

In Hospital, 1st January, 1937, there were 8 patients:—

Scarlet Fever	4
Diphtheria	4

Admissions during 1937—

Sent in as Scarlet Fever	23
Sent in as Diphtheria	33
Sent in as Pneumonia	4
	<hr/>
	60
	<hr/>

Discharges during 1937—

Sent in as Scarlet Fever	27
Sent in as Diphtheria	26
Sent in as Pneumonia	3
	<hr/>
Total No. patients discharged	56
	<hr/>

One patient died during the year:—

One Diphtheria.

In Hospital, 31st December, 1937, there were 11 patients:—

Diphtheria	10
Pneumonia	1

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1937.

DISEASES.	MONTHS.												WARDS.						TOTALS.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	North	South	East	West	Grange	Central		Monk'tn
Scarlet Fever	3	2	3	4	3	1	...	2	1	2	2	1	2	6	3	3	4	...	6	24
Diphtheria ..	3	2	4	2	...	...	2	4	...	1	6	2	1	4	2	...	6	2	11	26
Pneumonia	35	18	6	9	9	5	3	1	8	3	12	15	8	22	17	27	15	20	15	124
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	5	3	2	3	16
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	3	6	8	4	2	7	3	2	4	6	1	6	7	7	11	5	8	4	48
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	1	6	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	5	1	3	6	3	7	3	3	5	30
TOTALS	47	27	28	28	17	12	16	13	15	14	33	21	21	45	35	53	36	37	44	271

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Diseases.	Total cases notified.	AGE GROUPS.											Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths.	
		Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65			65 & over.
Scarlet Fever	24	...	1	...	.	1	12	7	2	1	...	...	23	...	
Diphtheria	26	...	...	1	...	2	10	5	3	4	1	...	33	1	
Pneumonia	124	12	10	9	11	3	25	7	8	8	8	12	11	4	38
Puerperal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	2	...	...

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

CASES			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Total Deaths
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home	In Hospital				
I	I	nil.	I	nil.	nil.	nil.

All cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified are treated by the Health Visitors under the supervision of the private practitioner in charge of the case.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
1 to 5 ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1
5 to 15 ...	3	2	6	8	1	1	...	1
15 to 25 ...	4	11	3	1	5	6	3	1
25 to 35 ...	5	1	...	...	3	3	...	...
35 to 45 ...	1	3	...	...	2	2	...	...
45 to 55 ...	3	2	...	...	4	3	...	...
55 to 65 ...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Totals ...	21	19	9	15	18	15	4	5

3 Deaths (7.1% of the total deaths from tuberculosis) occurred among persons who had not been notified to me to be suffering from tuberculosis.

The following tables give the number of cases of tuberculosis registered in the Borough at the beginning and end of the year, and the number of cases removed from the register during the year, with the reason for removal:—

Sex.	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year.		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males ...	106	113	84	65
Females ...	90	100	67	56
Totals ...	196	213	151	121

Removals from Register during year :—

Reason for Removal.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Died	18	15	4	5
Diagnosis not confirmed .	...	1	...	2
Removed from district ...	1	1	4	4
Recovered	2	...	3	4
No. Cases removed on revision of register in conjunction with Durham County Health Dept....	22	25	46	44
Totals	43	42	57	59

The County Tuberculosis Visitor for the district sends a notice to the Medical Officer of Health respecting nuisances discovered in the homes of tuberculosis patients visited by her. In every case a Sanitary Inspector investigates the matter with a view to abating the nuisance, if possible.

The following is a summary of the notices received from the County Tuberculosis Visitor, and the action taken:—

No. of reports received 7

Number of nuisances involved:—

Overcrowding 4

Structural Defects 3

In four cases the tenants lived in premises included in Clearance Areas(and the rehousing of these tenants abated three overcrowding nuisances and one other nuisance.

The number of Jarrow patients admitted to hospitals and sanatoria under the County Council's Tuberculosis Scheme during 1937 was 49.

T.B. Sputum Positive Cases.—All the sputum positive cases which were discovered during the year and which had not previously been visited, were investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The school child contacts in the homes with T.B. positive cases are all examined at the school clinic and are kept under regular observation by the school medical staff. The contacts under school age are kept under observation by the Health Visitors and at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

IX. Summary of Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

Births Notified.

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	567
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	19
						<hr/> 586
By Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	495
By Doctors and Others			...	...	...	91

Routine Visits by Health Visitors.

First visits to infants under one year	...	...	534
Revisits to infants under one year	...	...	1,589
Revisits to children 1—5 years	...	...	4,728
First visits to expectant mothers	...	...	178
Revisits to expectant mothers	...	...	48
			<hr/> 7,077

Other Visits by Health Visitors.

Still births	...	...	...	...	...	19
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	—
Maternal death investigations	...	...	...	...	...	5
Special investigations	...	...	...	...	...	133
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—
Refractions	...	...	...	...	...	—
						<hr/> 157

Findings.

Breast fed children	...	...	...	...	499	
Partially breast fed children	...	...	...	...	20	
Artificially fed children	...	...	...	...	15	
						534
Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	2,550	
Conscientious objectors	...	...	...	...	3,647	
Not known	...	...	...	...	120	
						6,317
Mothercraft Classes held		6

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Number of sessions	130
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Attendances.

Expectant mothers	717	
Infants under one year	5,164	
Children 1—5 years	475	
						6,356

Number of times Doctor consulted.

By children	...	...	...	...	3,162	
By ante-natal cases	...	...	...	...	675	
						3,837
Number of patients in receipt of dried milk, cod liver oil, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	831
Total number of lbs. of dried milk distributed	...	...	...	...	29,579	
Number of lbs. of dried milk distributed free and at reduced price	...	...	...	...	28,002	
Number of 4oz. bottles of cod liver oil distributed	...	...	...	...	91	
Number of 4oz. cartons of "Maltoline" distributed	...	...	...	...	14	
Number of 4oz. cartons of "Virol" distributed	...	...	...	...	2,044	

Artificial Light Clinic.

Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	80	
Number of children treated	...	...	...	...	64	
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	470	

X. Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894—1935.

Report upon the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts in the Borough of Jarrow for the year ended 31st December, 1937, by Mr. R. C. Thompson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and Inspector of the Local Authority under the above Acts.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

There has been no outbreak of this disease in the borough during the year.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Packing Materials) Orders, 1925 and 1926.

Premises where packing materials are received and where they are likely to be used have been visited. No contravention of the Orders has come to my notice.

Foot and Mouth Disease (Boiling of Animal Foodstuffs) Order, 1932.

Pig keepers' premises and others have been visited to see that there were no infringements of this Order.

Importation of Meat, etc. (Wrapping Materials) Order, 1932.

Butchers' shops, railway goods yard, and other premises have been visited and the requirements of this Order enforced.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Periodic visits have been made with the Veterinary Surgeon to the nine farms in the Borough and during the year 42 samples of milk were submitted for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

The following animals were slaughtered under this Order:—

(a) Animals suffering from tuberculosis of the udder ...	nil.
(b) Animals giving tuberculous milk and showing lesions of tuberculosis	1
(c) Animals suffering from tuberculous emaciation	1
(d) Animals otherwise affected	4
	—
	6
	—

Details of compensation paid to owners under the Order in respect of these animals:—

No. of Animals slaughtered.	Total Compensation paid.	Average per Animal.	Average amount of salvage per carcase.
6	£31 0 0	£5 3 4	15 -

The Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order of 1936.

A copy of Form No. B.38/T.A. "The Ox Warble Fly" was sent with a covering letter to each of the nine farms in the Borough.

Swine Fever.

There has been no case of swine fever in the Borough during the year. There are nine pig-keepers in the Borough and their premises have been visited frequently.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Markets (Swine Fever) Order, 1922.

No. of swine mover from the Newcastle Markets into the
Borough under movement licences granted at Newcastle 443
All these animals were duly slaughtered.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Orders, 1922—1936.

No. of swines moved into the Borough 43
No. of swine moved out of the Borough 77

Sheep Scab Order, 1928.

A report was received from the police regarding undipped sheep at West Simonside Farm. The case was investigated and after consultation with the Town Clerk, it was decided that there was no contravention of the Order and no further action was taken.

Sheep (Movement into Scotland and Northumberland) Order, 1933.

No. of sheep moved into the Borough 43
All these animals were duly slaughtered.

The Movement of Animals (Records) Order, 1925.

Seven swine were moved to premises within the Borough, and when the premises were visited and a request made to see the record of the movement it was discovered that no record of movement book had been kept as required by the Order. The person concerned was warned by the Town Clerk and a record book was obtained forthwith.

The Fowl Pest Order, 1936.

Poultry Markets and Receptacles(Disinfection) Order, 1936.

Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order, 1936.

Copies of a pamphlet explaining the provisions of these Orders were sent to the principal poultry keepers in the Borough and visits were paid to their premises. The attention of the officials at the local railway station was called to the requirements regarding the disinfection of receptacles used for the conveyance of poultry.

Poultry (Exposure for Sale) Order of 1937.

This Order came into force on the 1st July. The requirements of the Order were brought to the notice of persons concerned.

